

Chipotle for People with Diabetes - Everything You Need to Know!



Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc. ([/tʃɪˈpɒtl̩/](#), *chih-POHT-lay*),^[7] often known simply as **Chipotle**, is an American chain of [fast casual](#) restaurants in the United States, United Kingdom,^[8] Canada,^{[9][10]} Germany,^[11] and France,^[12] specializing in [tacos](#) and [Mission burritos](#) that are made to order in front of the customer.^{[13][14]} Its name derives from *chipotle*, the [Nahuatl](#) name for a smoked and dried [jalapeño chili pepper](#).^[15] The company trades on the [New York Stock Exchange](#) under the ticker symbol CMG.^[16]

[chipotle for diabetic](#) is one of the first chains of fast casual dining establishments.^[17] Competitors in the fast-casual Mexican market include [Qdoba Mexican Grill](#), [Moe's Southwest Grill](#), [Rubio's Coastal Grill](#), and [Baja Fresh](#).^[18] Founded by [Steve Eells](#) on July 13, 1993, Chipotle had 16 restaurants (all in Colorado) when [McDonald's Corporation](#) became a major investor in 1998. By the time McDonald's fully divested itself from Chipotle in 2006,^[19] the chain had grown to over 500 locations. With more than 2,000 locations, Chipotle had a net income of US\$475.6 million and a staff of more than 45,000 employees in 2015.^[3]

In May 2018, Chipotle announced the relocation of their corporate headquarters to [Newport Beach, California](#), in Southern California, ending their relationship with Denver after 25 years.

History

The first Chipotle, near the campus of the [University of Denver](#)

Founder Steve Eells attended [the Culinary Institute of America](#) in [Hyde Park, New York](#). Afterward, he became a line cook for [Jeremiah Tower](#) at [Stars](#) in [San Francisco](#).^[20] There, Eells observed the popularity of the [taquerías](#) and [San Francisco burritos](#) in the [Mission District](#). In 1993, Eells took what he learned in San Francisco^[21] and opened the first Chipotle Mexican Grill in [Denver, Colorado](#), in a former [Dolly Madison](#) Ice Cream store at 1644 East Evans Avenue,^[22] near the [University of Denver](#) campus, using an \$85,000 loan from his father.^[19] Eells and his father calculated that the store

would need to sell 107 burritos per day to be profitable. After one month, the original restaurant was selling over 1,000 burritos a day.^[16] The second store opened in 1995 using Chipotle's [cash flow](#), and the third was opened using an [SBA](#) loan. To fund more growth, Eells' father invested \$1.5 million. Afterwards, Eells created a [board of directors](#) and business plan, raising an additional \$1.8 million for the company.^[23] Eells had originally planned to use funds from the first Chipotle to open a fine-dining restaurant, but instead focused on Chipotle Mexican Grill when the restaurants saw success.^{[24][25]}

In 1998, the first restaurant outside of Colorado opened in [Kansas City, Missouri](#).^[26] The company opened its first location in Minnesota by opening near the campus of the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis in March 1999.^[27]

In 1998, [McDonald's](#) made an initial minority investment in the company. By 2001, the company had grown to be Chipotle's largest investor.^[19] The investment from McDonald's allowed the firm to quickly expand, from 16 restaurants in 1998 to over 500 by 2005.^[28] On January 26, 2006, Chipotle made its [initial public offering](#) (IPO) after increasing the share price twice due to high pre-IPO demand. In its first day as a public company, the stock rose exactly 100%, resulting in the best U.S.-based IPO in six years, and the second-best IPO for a restaurant after [Boston Market](#). The money from the offering was then used to fund new store growth.^[29]

In March 2005, Monty Moran was appointed president and chief operating officer of Chipotle while Eells remained chairman and CEO.^[30]

In October 2006, McDonald's fully divested from Chipotle.^[31] This was part of a larger initiative for McDonald's to divest all of its non-core business restaurants — Chipotle, [Donatos Pizza](#), and [Boston Market](#) — so that it could focus on the main McDonald's chain.^[32] McDonald's had invested approximately \$360 million into [chipotle diabetes](#), and took out \$1.5 billion.^[23] McDonald's had attempted to get Chipotle to add drive-through windows and a breakfast menu, which Eells resisted.^{[33][34]} In 2008, Chipotle opened its first location outside of the United States in [Toronto](#).^[10]

In January 2009, president and chief operating officer Monty Moran was promoted to co-CEO, a position that he would share with Eells, while Moran retained his president position.^[35]

In a list of fastest-growing restaurant chains in 2009, Chipotle was ranked eighth, based on increases in U.S. sales over the past year,^[36] and in 2010 Chipotle was ranked third.^[37] [Consumer Reports](#) ranked Chipotle as the best Mexican fast-food chain in 2011.^[38] The company serves approximately 750,000 customers per day.^[39]

In December 2010, Chipotle hired chef Nate Appleman to develop new cuisine. Appleman has won [Rising Star Chef](#) from the [James Beard Foundation](#), was named "Best New Chef" by the [Food & Wine](#) magazine, and competed on [The Next Iron Chef](#).^[40]

In 2010, [U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement](#) (ICE) audited Chipotle's Minneapolis restaurants, and found that some employees had been hired using fraudulent documents. In December, Chipotle fired 450 employees from its Minneapolis restaurants as a result of the audit, resulting in protests by local groups.^{[41][42]} In February 2011, ICE expanded the audit to include 60 restaurants in [Virginia](#) and [Washington, D.C.](#)^[43] which resulted in 40 workers being fired. In April 2011, the criminal division of the attorney general's office in Washington, D.C., joined the case, and ICE agents began interviewing employees at 20 to 25 restaurants in other locations, such as [Los Angeles](#) and [Atlanta](#).^[44] In response to the government investigations, Chipotle hired former director of ICE [Julie Myers Wood](#) and high-profile attorneys [Robert Luskin](#) and [Gregory B. Craig](#).^[45]

In December 2016, Chipotle announced that co-CEO Monty Moran has stepped down from his role effective immediately with Eells becoming the sole CEO.^{[46][47]} Eleven months later, Eells announced in November 2017 that he would be stepping down as CEO.^[48]

In December 2017, Chipotle announced it signed a 15-year lease and in late 2018 will move around 450 corporate employees – currently housed in multiple buildings around downtown Denver – into

the new 1144 Fifteenth Tower and occupy around 126,000 square feet or 5 floors of the 40-story tower.^{[[citation needed](#)]}

In February 2018, Chipotle announced that Taco Bell CEO Brian Niccol would replace Ells as CEO starting on March 5 while Ells would retain his chairman position.^[49] Many industry analysts praised Niccol's appointment saying that Chipotle "needed new blood."^[50] Chipotle stock went up \$30.27, or 12.04%, as a result of the announcement. However, other analysts criticized the announcement by saying that "the move goes against everything the burrito chain stands for."^[51]

In May 2018, [chipotle keto](#) announced that it would relocate headquarters from Denver to [Newport Beach, California](#) in [Southern California](#). Corporate functions handled in their Denver and New York offices would move to Newport Beach or to an existing office in [Columbus, Ohio](#). This move would impact 400 workers, some being offered relocation and retention packages.^[52]

In June 2018, the company announced the closing of 65 under-performing restaurants.^{[53][54]}

Ells broke all ties with the company in March 2020 by resigning as its chairman and departing from its board of directors.^[55]

Other restaurant expansion

In 2011, Steve Ells was a judge for the TV show [America's Next Great Restaurant](#) and investor of [ANGR Holdings](#), the company that will be running the winning concept's restaurants. Chipotle has agreed to purchase Ells' investment in ANGR at his cost, provide support for ANGR operations, and invest a total of \$2.3 million in cash contributions.^[56] The winning concept, [Soul Daddy](#), was quickly closed after operating for less than 5 weeks.^[57]

In September 2011, Chipotle opened an [Asian](#) fast-casual concept restaurant named [ShopHouse Southeast Asian Kitchen](#) in Washington, D.C.^[58] The company has said the new restaurant "would follow the Chipotle service format and its focus on 'food with integrity' in ingredients."^[59] Chipotle's plan was to start with only one store, and see how the restaurant works out before expanding the concept.^[60]

In April 2014, Chipotle announced an increase in menu prices for the first time in nearly three years, due to increasing costs for steak, avocados, and cheese. The price increase was expected to be rolled out from the end of second quarter of 2014 through the end of the third quarter.^[61] In late 2015, Chipotle expanded its mobile strategy through delivery partnerships with tech startups like [Tapingo](#), a delivery service that targets college campuses.^[62]

On July 29, 2016, the company announced the opening of its first [Tasty Made](#) burger restaurant in the fall. Chipotle was still dealing with the various virus outbreaks with additional marketing. The company was also reducing the number of new stores for the year from 235 to 220.^[63]

The newer restaurant concepts did not perform as well as expected so that ShopHouse Southeast Asian Kitchen and Tasty Made were respectively closed in March 2017^[64] and February 2018^[65] leaving only Pizzeria Locale operating besides the parent company.

International

According to an article in [The Motley Fool](#), Chipotle had 17 locations outside of the United States by October 2014 with the majority in Canada, and the UK was in the process of opening more locations.^[66] The rate of overseas expansion was slower than expected.^[67] Many of the press reviewers thought that the food was overpriced for their area.^{[12][68]}

As of 2018 there are 33 locations outside of the United States with 19 locations in Canada (Ottawa, Toronto, Markham, Vaughan, Mississauga, Oakville, Vancouver), 6 locations in The United Kingdom (London), 6 in France (with 1 in Lyon, and the rest in Paris), and 2 in Germany (Frankfurt).^{[[better source needed](#)][3][69][[failed verification](#)]}

Canada

Chipotle Mexican Grill in Canada

In August 2008, Chipotle opened its first location outside of the United States in [Toronto](#).^[10] The second location in Toronto—and in all of Canada—was not opened until 2010.^[67]

The first Canadian location outside of the Toronto area was opened in Vancouver in December 2012.^[70] A second Vancouver-area location was opened in [Burnaby](#) in October 2014^[71] followed by a third in [Surrey](#) in January 2016,^[72] a fourth in [Langley](#) in October 2016,^[73] and a fifth in [West Vancouver](#) in March 2018.^[74]

The first location in the nation's capital of [Ottawa](#) was opened in February 2017 at the [Rideau Centre](#).^[75]

United Kingdom

The second Chipotle Mexican Grill location in London, located on [Baker Street](#)

Chipotle expanded to Europe with the first European restaurant opening in May 2010 in [London](#).^{[8][76][77]} A second location opened in London in September 2011.^[78] The following year, three additional locations were quickly opened in the London area.^[79] After this growth spurt, the rate of further expansion in London slowed greatly with the sixth location appearing in 2013^[80] and the seventh in June 2015.^[81] Although Chipotle blames the slow growth in the United Kingdom on the British unfamiliarity with Mexican foods,^[82] several locally owned burrito chains had opened locations across the United Kingdom during the same interval.^[83]

France

The first location in France opened in [Paris](#) in May 2012.^{[12][84]}

Expansion in France was much slower than that in the United Kingdom or Canada, with a second location in Paris opening in 2013^[85] and a third location in 2014.^[86] At the time of its opening in 2014, the restaurant at La Défense was the largest Chipotle location in the world at 7,000 square feet

(650 m²), while a typical Chipotle restaurant is usually between 2,200 square feet (200 m²) and 2,500 square feet (230 m²).^[87] A fourth Parisian location was opened in [Levallois-Perret](#) in 2015^[88] followed by a fifth^[89] Parisian location in [Saint-Germain-des-Prés](#) in 2016. The company opened its seventh location in France and its first location outside the Paris region inside the largest shopping center in Europe in [Lyon](#) in 2021.^{[90][91]}

Germany

The first location in Germany opened up in [Frankfurt's Skyline Plaza](#) shopping mall in August 2013.^{[11][68]}

A second location opened in [Frankfurt's MyZeil](#) shopping mall in April 2019.^[92]

Corporate management

Chipotle's team includes a residing corporate office of managers and its board of directors. Members of both teams are appointed to serve on committees: audit, compensation, and nominating and corporate governance.

The top management team consisted of the chief executive officer, Steve Ells; the chief financial officer, Jack R. Hartung; the chief marketing and development officer, Mark Crumpacker.^[93] The current board of directors consists of: Ells, Patrick Flynn, Albert Baldocchi, Neil Flanzraich, Darlene Friedman, Stephen Gillet, Kimbal Musk and John Charlesworth.^[94] On March 14, 2018, it was reported that Mark Crumpacker, who had previously been charged in a 2016 cocaine ring indictment, would be leaving the company.^[95]

Ells serves as [chairman](#) of the company, and served as [Chief executive officer](#) until November 2017.^{[96][48]} He has a 1.25% stake in the company.^[97] The labor-market research firm Glassdoor reported that Ells earned \$29 million in 2014, versus a median of \$19,000 for Chipotle's workers, making the CEO-to-worker pay ratio 1522:1.^[98]

On February 13, 2018, [chipotle low carb](#) announced that Taco Bell CEO Brian Niccol would replace Ells as CEO starting on March 5 while Ells would retain his chairman position.^[49]

On March 6, 2020, Ells resigned as chairman and left the board of directors, breaking his final ties to the company. At the same time, Niccol was appointed chairman and the size of the board was reduced from 10 to 7 directors.^{[99][55]}